



# California Architects

a publication of the california architects board

public protection through examination, licensure and regulation

## California Architects Board Celebrates 100 Years of Service

**O**n March 23, 1901, then Governor Henry Gage approved An Act to Regulate the Practice of Architecture, establishing the State Board of Architecture in California. Since that time, the history of the Board shows the growth and maturing of the practice of architecture across its 100-year span.

The first six months of the Board's existence provided a "grandfathering" period for practicing architects to apply for certification without examination. More than 250 of these "A" licenses were issued. Between 1901 and 1929, approximately 1,950 "B" licenses were issued upon passing an examination with the Board. In 1929, the "C" licenses of today were introduced. To date, the Board has issued more than 28,000 "C" licenses.

Though establishment of the Board made it unlawful to practice architecture without Board certification, great leeway was allowed for individuals

who wished to prepare plans, drawings, specifications, instruments of service, or other data, as long as the client was informed that the provider was not a licensed architect. In 1963, the law was changed to restrict the practice of architecture to only licensed architects.

The Board also regulated registered building designers from 1964 through 1985. In 1985, a bill was passed that empowered the Board to license as architects those active building designers who applied on or before January 1, 1986.

Until 1984, temporary certificates were also available to architects from other states for a stipulated structure within California.

The evolution of laws on who can practice architecture reflects the Board's mandate to protect the health, welfare, and safety of the public. Much has changed in the past 100 years; it will be interesting to see what the next 100 will bring. ■

## Octavius Morgan: The Board's First President

The pioneering architect who played an instrumental role in establishing the California Architects Board was himself a true pioneer. Born in Canterbury, England in 1850, Octavius Morgan was employed in the office of F. A. Gilhaus, an English architect and contractor, before immigrating to the United States in 1871.

After coming to the United States, Morgan first settled in Denver, Colorado where he worked with a Mr. Nichols, a builder and architect in the town of only four thousand people. Like so many young men of the time, Morgan developed a case of gold fever and began traveling in search of his fortune. After traversing the greater portion of Colorado, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, and Nevada, he finally secured a claim on Lytle Creek in San Bernadino County.

Los Angeles was in its early days of becoming a city; the perfect time for a young architect to make his mark. In

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# Volunteer Efforts Spur Board's Success

By Marc Sandstrom

Marc Sandstrom completed his second term as Board President December 31, 2000.  
Gordon Carrier of San Diego was elected President for 2001 and took over the reins on January 1, 2001.

The California Architects Board accomplished a great deal in 2000. Those accomplishments required the dedication and hard work of hundreds of persons. The Board's mission of protecting the public is reached only through the thousands of hours given by Board members, committee members, task force members and hundreds of others who serve as exam commissioners, item writers, and in many other capacities.

## Board Members

The public and profession have been well served by the members of the Board who not only fully participate at Board and committee meetings but who serve on NCARB and AIA committees, and who participate in other education, professional, internship, and practice-related functions.

## Committee Members

In 2000, you were well served by the 22 non-Board members who served on the Board's committees.

- » *Professional Qualifications Committee members included:* Edward Mojica, Paul Neel, R.K. Stewart, and Barry Wasserman.
- » *Regulatory and Enforcement Committee members included:* Richard Conrad, Richard Crowell, Fred Cullum, Robert DePietro, Robert George, Merlyn Isaak, and Dennis Moresco.
- » *Supplemental Examination Committee members included:* Charles Brown, Glenn Gall, Lucille Hodges, George Ikenoyama, Jack Paddon, and Fred Yerou.
- » *Communications Committee members included:* Richard Conrad, Cynthia Easton, Jack Paddon, Ron Ronconi.

## Supplemental Examinations

Hundreds of architects throughout the state have aided the Board in developing and administering the California Supplemental Examination. The supplemental exams are given six times a year and new questions must be developed every two years. These efforts take hundreds of hours, hours taken away from volunteers' work and families. We obviously cannot list all of them here but we do sincerely thank them for their many contributions.

In order to recognize the efforts of all the hundreds of dedicated volunteers who contributed so much to the Board's mission, the Board established a program to formally recognize and thank our committed volunteers for their efforts. The Octavius Morgan Distinguished Service Award is given to a limited number of volunteers who, over a period of time, have provided the Board with outstanding and dedicated service.

The Board greatly appreciates all of the efforts and services people have given us this year. Whether serving on a committee or filling out a survey, each effort is important and greatly appreciated by the Board. ■



## Award Winners Named

The first persons to receive the Octavius Morgan Distinguished Service Award were announced by the CAB at its December 8 meeting. Board President Marc Sandstrom stated, "There was a score of deserving candidates who have volunteered their time and efforts to this Board. They were all essential to helping our Board meet its mission and mandate. It was hard narrowing the field, especially this first time around, but we all felt the three first awardees were outstanding choices."

The recipients for the 2000 award were:



**Charles J. Brown,**  
Riverside

Mr. Brown has served as a commissioner and master commissioner for

the Board's supplemental exam for more than 20 years. He has been instrumental in developing the supplemental exams that the Board utilizes, and serves, as he has for many years, on the Board's California Supplemental Examination Committee. Brown was a key contributor to the written exam as well, helping to create and grade both the California Architectural Licensing Examination (CALE) in 1987-89, and the NCARB Architect Registration Examination (ARE).

"It is an honor to have my efforts appreciated," said Brown, "but I've

volunteered because I enjoy it. I've had the opportunity to meet a lot of great young architects and enjoy keeping abreast of what's happening in the profession. I also feel the work we do enhances our profession as a whole, and that's important to me."



**Mackey W. Deasy,**  
AIA, Long Beach

Mr. Deasy has served as a commissioner and

master commissioner for more than 15 years. Over the years, he has served in virtually every capacity involved in the development, administration, standard setting, and grading of the supplemental exam. He was a key contributor to the 1997 occupational analysis and subsequent reports. He helped create and grade both the CALE in 1987-89, and the NCARB ARE.

"This award is quite an honor; there are so many people who have given unselfishly," said Deasy.

"Perhaps the strongest motivating factor for me is the feeling that I am contributing to the advancement of the profession by maintaining its high standards."

Deasy is currently project manager for the Irvine office of Callison Architecture, Inc.



**Barry Wasserman,**  
FAIA, Sacramento

Mr. Wasserman is an institution in

the education and regulatory communities. He has served on the Board's Written Exam Committee, now the Professional Qualifications Committee, for more than 20 years. He wrote and graded sections of the NCARB ARE for many years and helped develop the CALE in 1987. He has been involved in the California Supplemental Examination as well, specifically in developing the 1997 occupational analysis and resultant test plan. He has guided the Board through its education symposia and has been a key conduit to the architectural education community for the Board.

Said Wasserman of the award and his work with the Board, "To be an architect is an honor. It also comes with a responsibility to be ethical and to do the best one can to improve the human condition and the planet that supports it. I have tried over the years to see that our regulatory process supports that goal. I believe it does, which is why I contribute time to the process."

"On a personal note," Wasserman continued, "it has been a privilege to work with all the architect volunteers who give of their time, and with a Board and staff that has a conscience and endeavors to act, in the highest sense, for the public good."

Wasserman is professor emeritus in the Department of Architecture at California State Polytechnic University, Pomona and has his own firm in Sacramento. ■





The Governor signed several new bills in 2000 that will directly affect the practice of architecture in the State of California. An overview of each bill is highlighted below. New laws went into effect on January 1, 2001.

## **AB 701 (Lempert) – School Copyright**

AB 701 clarifies that existing law does not require school architects to give school districts the copyright to their plans. Schools can reference plans for future projects on the site.

## **AB 2230 (Wiggins) – Interest on Retention**

AB 2230 allows architects and engineers who are contracting with the state to earn interest on the portion of their fees that are retained by the state.

## **AB 2791 (Alquist)**

Authorizes the Division of State Architect to issue a stop work order when construction work on a school building, community college, or essential services facility is not being performed in accordance with California law.

## **SB 1863 (Senate Committee on Business and Professions)**

SB 1863 was an omnibus bill that contained language to increase the maximum misdemeanor penalty for violating the Architects Practice Act from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

## **SB 2006 (Leslie)**

Exempts any one or two-story hospital in Seismic Zone 3 from meeting the January 1, 2008, nonstructural deadline requirements, if the hospital meets certain conditions. ■

## **Energy at the Forefront: A Look at What's Coming**

No one has to remind California that we are in an energy crisis. The headline-making shortage is moving California lawmakers to take fast action to alleviate the stress on demand for the near- and long-term future. On September 6, 2000, the Governor approved Assembly Bill 970, emergency legislation designed to help avert an energy crisis next summer. The general theme of the bill is to provide quick ways to bring new electricity generation online to handle peak loads and to find ways to cut peak use. Among other things, the bill requires the state, within 120 days from signing, to review Title 24 regulations to consider amendments that would bring it in compliance with AB 970. The focus will be on improvements that can be quickly analyzed and justified and that have a clear and significant impact on peak-energy demand.

A complete copy of the bill is available at [www.energy.ca.gov/ab970\\_standards/documents/ab\\_970\\_text.html](http://www.energy.ca.gov/ab970_standards/documents/ab_970_text.html).

While you should stay alert to Title 24 changes that may be coming within the next few months, the issue is more far reaching. Energy shortages last summer and again early this winter have brought consumption concerns to the forefront once again. It appears prudent to continue or to begin thinking seriously about incorporating more energy-conserving systems into project designs. Many energy providers are already talking about rebates and other

incentives for measures that go above mandated Title 24 standards. Current programs, such as the EPA's Energy Star program, may expand to offer enticements that encourage energy-efficient design.

While the full story of this current energy crisis has yet to unfold, now is the time to get ready.

For more information about government programs, visit [www.energy.ca.gov](http://www.energy.ca.gov), [www.calepa.ca.gov](http://www.calepa.ca.gov), [www.energystar.gov](http://www.energystar.gov), or [www.energy.gov](http://www.energy.gov). ■



# Construction Observation

*Looking at the Issue from Many Views*

*We spoke to several professionals affiliated with the architectural profession to get a grasp of the benefits each sees in having an architect observe the construction process.*

## An Architect's View

**by Jack Paddon, Williams + Paddon**

Architects have the opportunity to play two vital roles by being directly involved in construction observation. The first role is to be the interpreter of specifications and drawings, helping the contractor bring reduced, two-dimensional drawings into third dimensional reality. The second role is to act as the eyes and ears of the client to ensure that the value of what the client is spending is manifested in the project construction.

At our firm, the depth and breadth of construction services vary depending on the size and complexity of the project. We have placed project architects on site full time when the job was either complex or very fast paced. Normally, however, we participate in weekly or biweekly meetings with the idea of making sure that the project is progressing within the design intent and looking ahead proactively. We will also have ongoing responsibility to review project submittals and communicate with the contractor on a regular basis so that they are clear on the substance and intent of the construction documents. In the best scenario, we will work with the contractor from early project design to maximize the project's potential for success.

There are perhaps others who can perform certain construction observation functions, but without a doubt, it lies best within the responsibility of the



architectural firm that has worked with the client from the programming phase through design and documentation. Beyond weather tightness or code compliance, the architect uniquely understands the client's full intent and can help ensure construction is consistent with that intent. From initial programming through construction and building commissioning, the architect is best able to help the client define project needs, create an appropriate vision, document that vision for construction, and leverage their unique project knowledge and expertise during the construction process.

## An Insurer's Perspective

*Excerpted from DPIC's Contract Guide, A Risk Management Handbook for Architectural, Engineering and Environmental Professionals, by Richard D. Crowell and Sheila A. Dixon*

If you are not performing construction observation because you think it will increase your exposure to risk, think again. True, when you visit a jobsite, you may have an increased risk for claims of site safety. But that risk (which is largely manageable) should be weighed against another—and bigger—issue. When you design a project, you assume the associated liability, whether or not you visit the

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## Construction Observation

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project. In avoiding observation, you forfeit the opportunity to satisfy yourself that construction is proceeding as it should. No matter how detailed or near perfect your plans are, even the best contractor can't build from them without some degree of interpretation. It is far better to protect your interest and those of your client by being there to provide clarification and interpretation.

Even if your client does agree to construction observation services, some client-written contracts contain onerous language that needs judicious editing. For instance, a client contract may state that the purpose of construction observation is to "guard the owner against all defects" or to "assure complete conformance with the contract documents." Both phrases can be construed as warranties or guarantees. Agreeing to such overstated provisions furnishes your client with an additional cause of action against you (for breach of warranty) and jeopardizes your professional liability insurance coverage.

We believe that every architectural or engineering services agreement should include the scope and fees necessary to provide adequate construction observation services as part of basic services. If your client is unwilling to accept expanded services, you should, as always, settle for nothing less than a level of service you believe will provide reasonable protection from defects before they develop into major problems.

*For a copy of the complete book or further information on construction observation, please visit [www.dpic.com](http://www.dpic.com).*

## A Client's Perspective

**by Giles Popish, Kaiser Permanente**

The framework of every Kaiser Permanente job is built around teamwork. Contracting with architects to perform construction observation is just part of a holistic approach that brings key team members together from the beginning to end of a project.

We start by working with architects and general contractors chosen from our alliance list. This is a list of professionals we've built through our working experience over many years. Each company on the list has extensive experience working in healthcare and meeting the stringent State of California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development (OSHPD) requirements.

Our goal is zero change orders and we achieve that by including representatives from the architect and general contractor in the preliminary project discussions. Each team member is well versed in code compliance and each brings a unique perspective that is vital to the success of the project. By working together from the start, we strive to solve problems while the project is still on paper.

The majority of our project managers are licensed architects, which allows us to look at the project from the architect's viewpoint. We also depend on our contracted architects to act as the owner's representative. Throughout the construction phase, they remain involved interpreting the contract documents, reviewing submittals, confirming the quality of construction, and insuring conformance to the codes.

This start-to-finish approach seems to work well for all participants and helps us deliver well-crafted buildings that are built to our standards and will provide decades of service to our patients.

## A Building Official's Perspective

**by Peter Guisasola, Chief Building Official,  
City of Rocklin**

I'm a big supporter of keeping the architect involved through construction for many reasons. Most important, architects supply the "why" behind the drawings. They have reasons for specifying materials and systems, which helps contractors interpret drawings quickly and correctly. It's especially important on systems required by code. When questions arise, the architect is there to answer them. And when walking the site, the

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## Construction Observation

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architect can see what is happening and spot any deficiencies in process or materials. They provide an additional oversight function that makes my job easier and helps protect the public.

I've also seen how it helps the architect's professional development. It's one thing to design something on paper, and another to build it. By observing the construction process, architects get the opportunity to see where things work well and where they don't. That real-world experience can only help future designs.

## A General Contractor's Perspective

**by Brad Des Jardin, DPR Construction**

At DPR, we work with a cooperative team approach. Our involvement starts early in the design process to create a plan that is not only the architect's plan, but our constructibility plan as well. As we progress forward, we have a good working relationship with the architect that extends through design and into construction.

We also feel there is value having another set of eyes on the project. We're on the site every day and can become immune to a deficiency. By spotting issues early, the architect helps move us closer to a zero defect product. Our goal is to reach substantial completion with no punchlist items. After every owner/architect meeting, we take a corrective action walk with the architect looking for action items. That inclusive approach lets us close as we go, with any deficiencies and all questions handled as they arise. Then, at substantial completion, we hand over the keys to our owners. ■

## CAB Elects New Board Officers for 2001

### At its December 8, 2000 meeting, CAB elected its officers for 2001.



**Gordon Carrier, AIA**, an architect member of the Board since 1995, was elected president. Carrier is president of Carrier Johnson, an architectural firm headquartered in downtown San Diego, with an office in Irvine. He is a member of the Young Presidents' Organization, San Diego Chapter Lambda Alpha International, and the Greater San Diego Chamber of Commerce. Carrier served on the San Diego Mayoral Design Advisory Council and was a recent board member of the City of San Diego's Redevelopment Agency. He served as the Board's vice president in 2000, secretary in 1998, member of the Task Force on Post-Licensure Competency in 1999, and member of the Professional Qualifications Committee since 1997. He also served as an examination item writer for the NCARB national exam and is currently on the NCARB ARE Specifications Task Force.



**Kirk Miller, FAIA**, an architect member of the Board since 1997, was elected vice president. Miller is a principal of Kirk Miller Affiliates, in San Francisco. He is past chair of the American Institute of Architects National Ethics Council and past secretary and director of the American Institute of Architects, California Council. He served as the Board's secretary in 2000, and chaired the Board's Task Force on Post-Licensure Competency and served as a member of the Professional Qualifications Committee, Executive Committee, and the California Supplemental Examination Committee. He is currently serving on the NCARB Internship Development Program (IDP) Committee.



**John Canestro**, a public member of the Board since 1997, was elected secretary. For more than 10 years, Canestro has had his own consulting engineering firm in Pleasanton. Prior to starting this business, Canestro served for 18 years as the city Building Official for the City of Hayward and recently completed 12 years of service on the state Building Standards Commission. Canestro, a registered engineer in the State of California and a Certified Building Official, resides in Castro Valley. Canestro served as the Board's secretary during 1999 and in 2000 chaired the Board's Regulatory and Enforcement Committee and served on the Executive Committee. He is currently serving on the NCARB Codes Committee. ■

## Steve Sands Leaves Board

Steve Sands, executive officer of the California Architects Board (CAB) since March 1986, was appointed registrar of the California Contractors State License Board (CSLB) and took office January 1, 2001. As this newsletter went to print, CAB was recruiting an executive officer to succeed him.

Sands, a graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy with a master's degree in public administration, had worked for six years in the Department of Consumer Affairs prior to his appointment as CAB executive officer.

CAB underwent a series of significant changes while Sands headed the Board. Sands pointed to the improvements in the enforcement program, especially the ever-expanding building official program, which has helped local building departments, architects, and consumers.

"Another thing I am proud of is the transformation of our oral exam to what I think is now the best architectural licensing exam ever developed. It would not have been possible without all of the architects who helped develop and administer the exam. The profession and the public owe them a great debt of gratitude."

When asked if he had any final thoughts he would like to leave, Sands offered the following:

"I have been exposed to all of the professions in this state and there is none like architecture. It has been a privilege to work with so many people who place such high importance on the public good.

"On a personal note, I thank all of the Board members for the privilege of working with them. Their contributions and dedication have served the public and the profession well. Architects have been lucky to have such wonderful stewards serving them. I want to especially thank Paul Neel, my Board president from 1986–88, who was responsible for



getting me on the right track and who helped prepare the Board for the services we now enjoy.

"Finally, thanks to my staff. The unheralded staff members are those who make sure our candidates, licensees, and consumers get the services they need. You will always be in good hands because of them."

At the CSLB, Sands takes over a program with approximately 500 staff and more than 270,000 licensees. The CSLB was established in 1929 and has a 15-member board. ■

## AIA Honors Oremen and Sands

Board member Ed Oremen, FAIA and Board Executive Officer Steve Sands received the prestigious Presidential Citation from Russell Stewart, president of the American Institute of Architects, California Council. The award was presented at the AIACC annual meeting in Indian Wells on November 16.

Oremen was cited for his efforts as a Board member, member of the Professional Qualifications Committee, and his involvement in NCARB and AIA. Oremen served four years on the NCARB IDP Committee including last year as chair. He now serves on the NCARB Regional Chairs Committee and Interprofessional Council on Regulations Task Force. His contributions to internship and architectural education were noted.

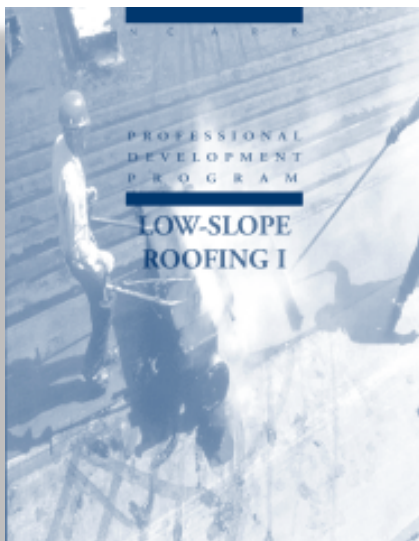
Sands was cited for his 14 years of successful leadership as the Board's executive officer. He was recognized for being a valued spokesperson and enthusiastic supporter of the profession and for establishing "a model licensing program recognized and respected nationwide for its efficiency and quality management." ■



# NCARB Publishes Two New Monographs

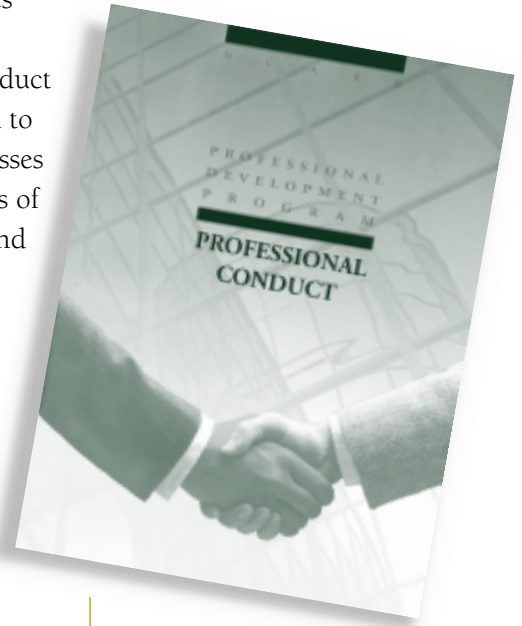
The National Council of Architectural Registration Boards (NCARB) has available two additions to its Professional Development monograph series: *Low-Slope Roofing I* and *Professional Conduct*.

**Low-Slope Roofing I** is written to help a practitioner become more familiar with roofing terminology and concepts, and more skilled in designing built-up roofing (BUR) systems. BUR, a type of low-slope roofing system, is specified on about 35 percent of new buildings in the U.S. today. This publication discusses the entire roof assembly: roof deck, vapor retarder, drainage, insulation, and membrane materials. Specific topics include code requirements, design considerations, material options, and installation techniques.



**Professional Conduct** provides guidance to architects on standards of professional conduct that they are legally obligated to follow. The publication discusses NCARB's recommended Rules of Conduct, and includes real and fictional scenarios that challenge the reader to evaluate the situations based on professional standards of competence, accountability, and honesty. It includes a discussion of lessons learned from the worst structural disaster in the United States, the collapse of walkways in the Kansas City Hyatt Hotel in 1981.

**Low-Slope Roofing I** and **Professional Conduct** are part of NCARB's Professional Development Program that began in 1993 to address the increasing need for continuing education and education verification. Other NCARB monograph titles include: *Subsurface Conditions*, *Fire Safety in Buildings*, *Wind Forces*, and *Seismic Mitigation*. NCARB's monograph series allows architects to conveniently demonstrate ongoing learning in order to renew their professional registration. All U.S. jurisdictions accept NCARB Professional Development Program monographs for compliance with state continuing education requirements.



The successful completion of the quiz that accompanies each monograph equals 10 contact hours in Health, Safety, and Welfare and 10 AIA Learning Units. The regular price for most monographs is \$95; NCARB record holders may purchase them for \$75 each. To order a monograph, or to get more information about these titles or any other title in NCARB's Professional Development Program, contact NCARB at 202-783-6500. You can also visit NCARB's Web site at [www.ncarb.org/publications](http://www.ncarb.org/publications). ■



# ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

**The CAB is responsible for receiving and screening complaints against licensees and performing some of the investigation into these complaints. The Board also retains the authority to make final decisions on all enforcement actions taken against its licensees.**

**Included below is a brief description of recent enforcement actions taken by the Board against its licensees and unlicensed persons who were found to be in violation of the Architects Practice Act.**

**Every effort is made to ensure that the following information is correct. Before making any decision based upon this information, you should contact the Board. Further information on specific violations may also be obtained by contacting the Board.**

## Citations

### **DONALD JOSEPH FUGINA, JR.**

(Sacramento) The Board issued an administrative citation to Donald Joseph Fugina, Jr., architect license number #C-17449, for a violation of Business and Professions Code section 5536.22 (Written Contract). The action was based on evidence that Mr. Fugina commenced preparing drawings for the remodel of a residence without having executed a written contract for professional services. The citation became effective November 20, 2000.

### **EMMANUEL IKHAREBHA** (Palmdale)

The Board issued an administrative citation to Emmanuel Ikharebha, architect license number #C-24556, for a violation of Business and Professions Code section 5536.22 (Written Contract). The action was

taken based on evidence that Mr. Ikharebha commenced providing services as an architect to assist the owner in planning a site by procuring a site and boundary survey and a geological hazard study without having executed a written contract for these professional services. The citation became effective on September 29, 2000.

### **RICHARD S. MINERT** (San Jose)

The Board issued an administrative citation to Richard S. Minert, architect license number #C-17511, for a violation of Business and Professions Code section 5536.22 (Written Contract). The action was taken based on evidence that Mr. Minert commenced providing site feasibility studies, conducting site inspections and billing for services for a residence without having

executed a written contract for professional services. The client did not authorize Mr. Minert in writing to commence providing professional services and made requests that a written contract be executed. The citation became effective on October 6, 2000.

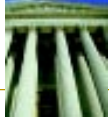
### **EDWARD LOK NG** (San Pedro)

The Board issued an administrative citation to Edward Lok Ng, architect license number #C-16840, for a violation of Business and Professions Code section 5536.22 (Written Contract). The action was taken based on evidence that Mr. Ng commenced preparing drawings for a tenant improvement without having executed a written contract for professional services. The citation became effective on September 29, 2000.

### **MANUEL PASHER** (Reseda)

The Board issued an administrative citation to Manuel Pasher, architect license number #C-11589, for a violation of Business and Professions Code section 5536.22 (Written Contract). The action was taken based on evidence that Mr. Pasher commenced preparing drawings for an addition to a residence without having executed a written contract for professional services. The citation became effective on September 29, 2000.

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**COLIN J. RUSSELL** (Mill Valley)

The Board issued an administrative citation that included a \$1,000 civil penalty to Colin J. Russell, an unlicensed individual, for violations of Business and Professions Code section 5536(a) (Practice Without a License or Holding Self Out as Architect). This action was based on evidence that Mr. Russell offered to provide architectural services and represented that he was an architect. The Board's investigation revealed that after Mr. Russell's license expired, he: 1) executed two AIA Document B151 Abbreviated Form of Agreement Between Owner and Architect and signed the agreements under the title "Architect" for additions and alterations for a commercial building and a residence; 2) represented that his firm, "The Russell Group Architects" provided "Architecture Planning Interiors" on its letterhead; and 3) on the same letterhead, executed two agreements offering to provide "architectural services" for the design of new residences. Mr. Russell paid the civil penalty, satisfying the citation. The citation became effective November 18, 2000. ■

1874, Morgan moved to Los Angeles and associated himself with R.F. Kysor, one of Los Angeles' first architects. They worked together until Kysor's retirement in 1888, when the firm of Morgan and Walls was formed with J.A. Walls.

In the early 1900s, Morgan was reported to have done fully one-third of all the architectural work in the city. The annual building budget for the city when he first started was \$600,000, a figure that grew to \$12,000,000 by 1913 when he continued to do ten percent of the work.

Notable works of Morgan's include the first building at the University of Southern California, the Widney Alumni Building, built in 1880 and still serving the university today. He also designed the Sisters of Charity Hospital, the city's first modern hospital, as well as its first high school. His designs included the Pantages Theater on Broadway, built in 1910 and changed to the Arcade Theater in the 1920s. The firm of Morgan and Walls also designed the Globe Theater on Broadway. In collaboration with Stiles O. Clements, they designed the Mayan, the Belasco, the Hollywood Paramount, and the Wilern theaters. Office buildings included the Farmers and Merchants' Bank

edifice, the Van Nuys building, and the W.P. Story building, as well as countless residences.

Morgan was also instrumental in founding the Allied Architects Association of Los Angeles, a consortium of 33 prominent architects (including Morgan, Reginald Johnson, Myron Hunt, D.C. and J.E. Allison, Garrett Van Pelt and Elmer Grey) formed in 1921. The cooperative was a reaction to a fear that political maneuverings would land commissions for public buildings in the hands of less talented architects. They offered their collective services to ensure the quality of Los Angeles' public architecture remained high. Their work included the Hall of Justice on Temple Street and the Los Angeles County/USC Medical Center.

Morgan was appointed President at the first meeting of the Board held June 21, 1901 in San Francisco. He served as President through 1904 and remained on the Board until 1919.

Morgan was also a member and past president of the Engineers and Architects' Association and the Southern California Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. ■





## California Architects Board

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## Board Members

John C. Canestro, Public Member  
Gordon Carrier, Architect Member  
Albert C. Chang, Public Member  
Raymond Cheng, Architect Member  
Christine Lampert, Architect Member

L. Kirk Miller, Architect Member  
Cynthia Choy Ong, Public Member  
Edward L. Oremen, Architect Member  
Marc Sandstrom, Public Member

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## Planning Underway for 2001 Education Forum

The California Architects Board (CAB) is planning its 2001 Education Forum. The purpose of the forum is to present reports and important information, and to have discussion and open dialogue on their implications for educators, practitioners, and regulators.

CAB is inviting representatives from each of the nine accredited California architectural schools, selected California community colleges, The American Institute of Architects, The American Institute of Architects California Council, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, the National Architectural Accrediting Board, and the American Institute of Architecture Students.

The 2001 Education Forum is scheduled to be held on Thursday, April 5 and Friday, April 6 in conjunction with the Monterey Design Conference at the Asilomar Conference Center.

The last Education Forum, held in October 1999 in La Jolla, was attended by approximately 65 individuals and was very informative. Participants at that event expressed strong interest in seeing the forums continue on an annual basis. The schools have shown enthusiastic interest in the program for this year, which the CAB believes will again be important, informative, and interesting. ■

## To get in touch with us

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